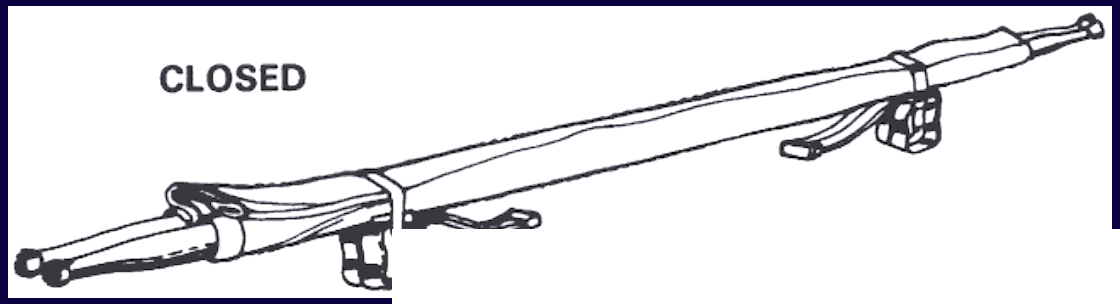
Litter Evacuation

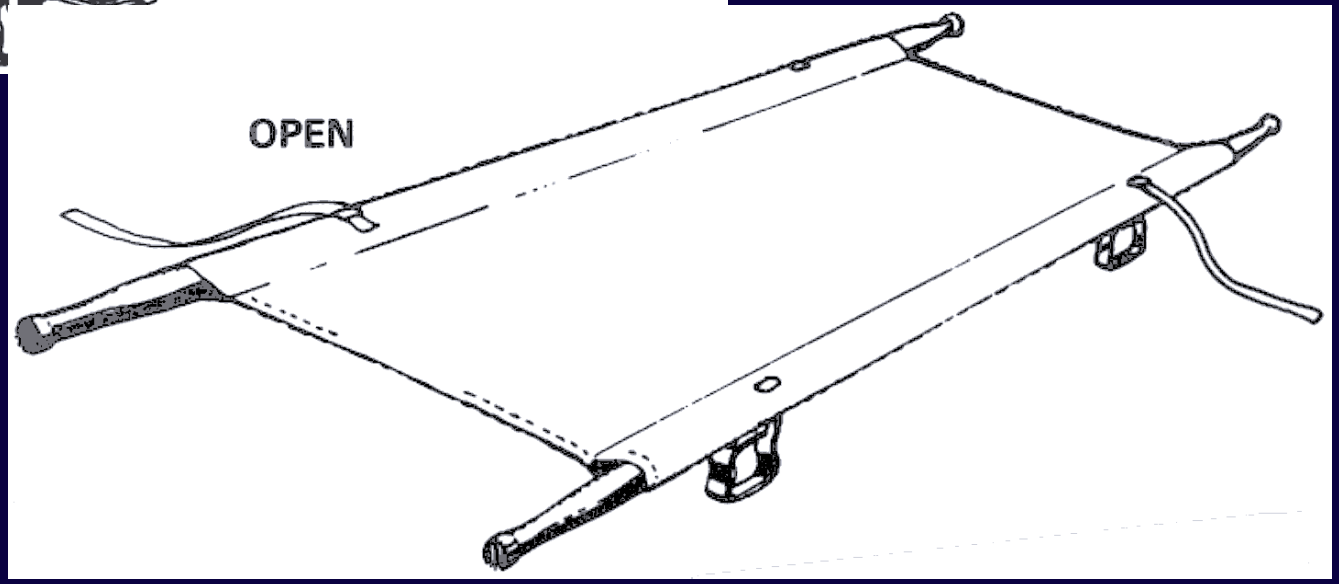
Introduction

- Being able to evacuate casualties quickly and effectively will result in saving lives
- Your knowledge and ability to perform litter evacuation in multiple situations and terrain will increase the likelihood of your casualty's survival

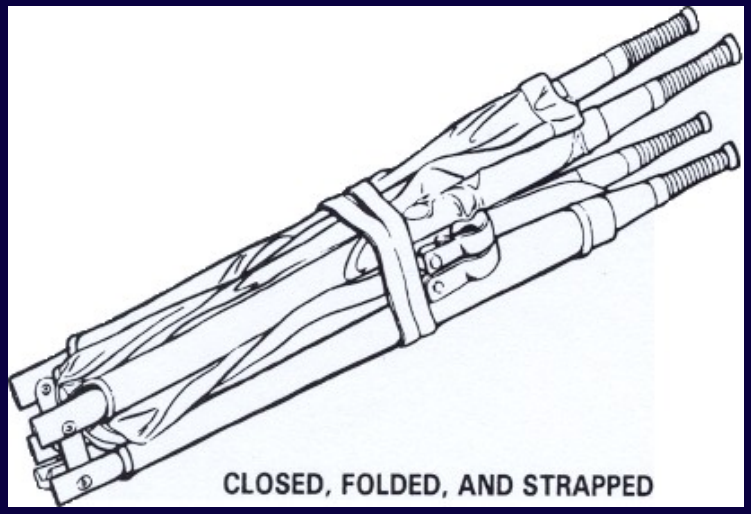
Identify Types of Litters

Standard Collapsible Litter

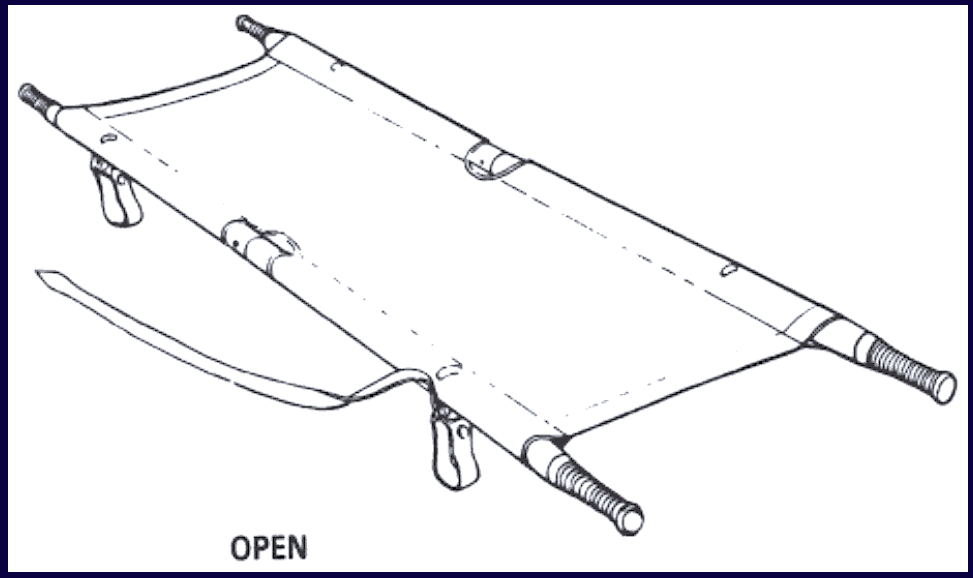




Folding Aluminum (Talon Litter)



CLOSED, FOLDED, AND STRAPPED



OPEN

Opening Instructions for the 81C (6530-01-452-1651) and 90C(6530-01-504-9051)Talon Litter Series.

Step 1. Release the buckles

Step 2. Place Litter on the groun
completely extend with fabric si

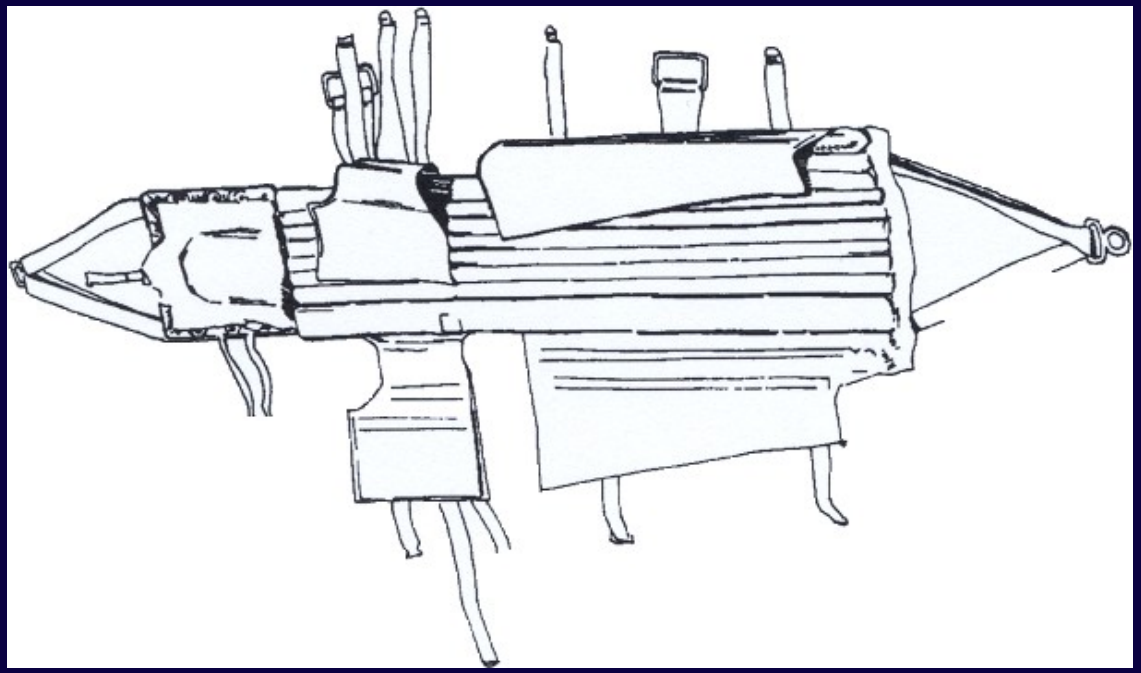
Step 3. Grab handles and rotate inward until all hinges rotate and lock.

1of 6

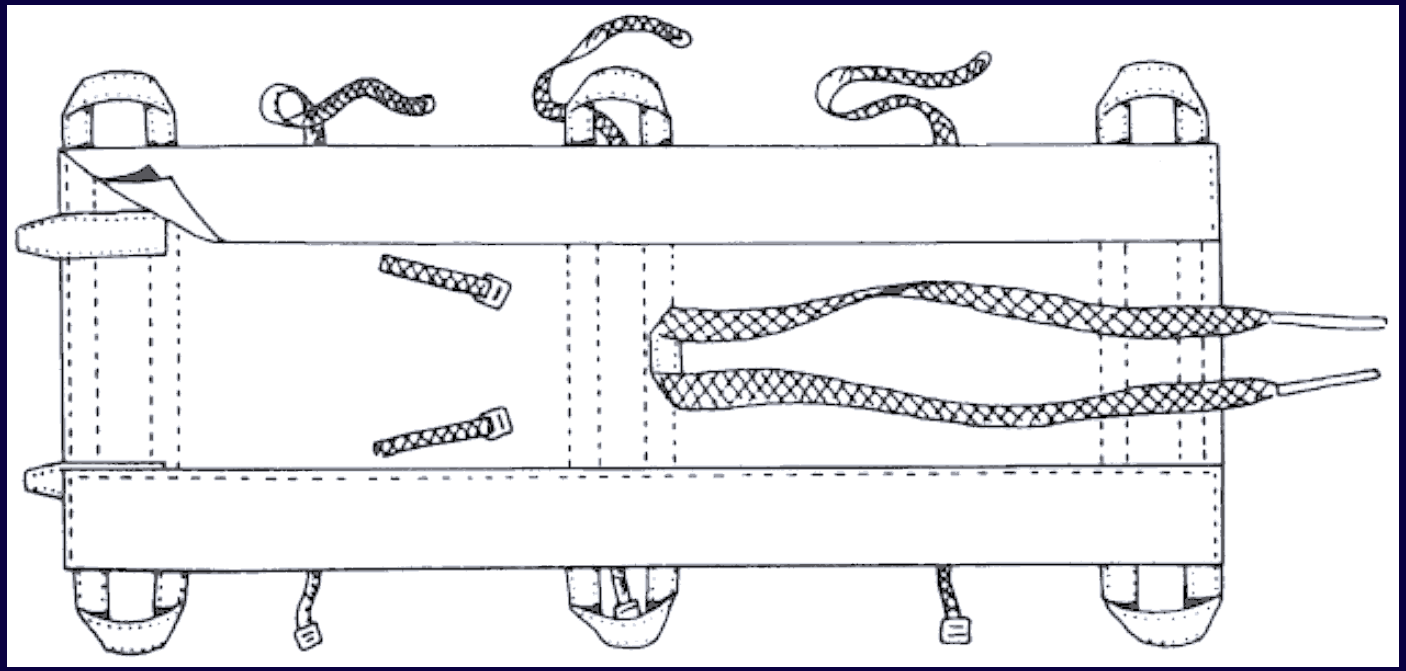
Step 4. While maintaining hinges in the locked position apply firm, steady pressure on the spreader bar with foot.
Increase pressure with foot until spreader bar locks into place.

Note: To close and store the litter repeat the direct
In reverse

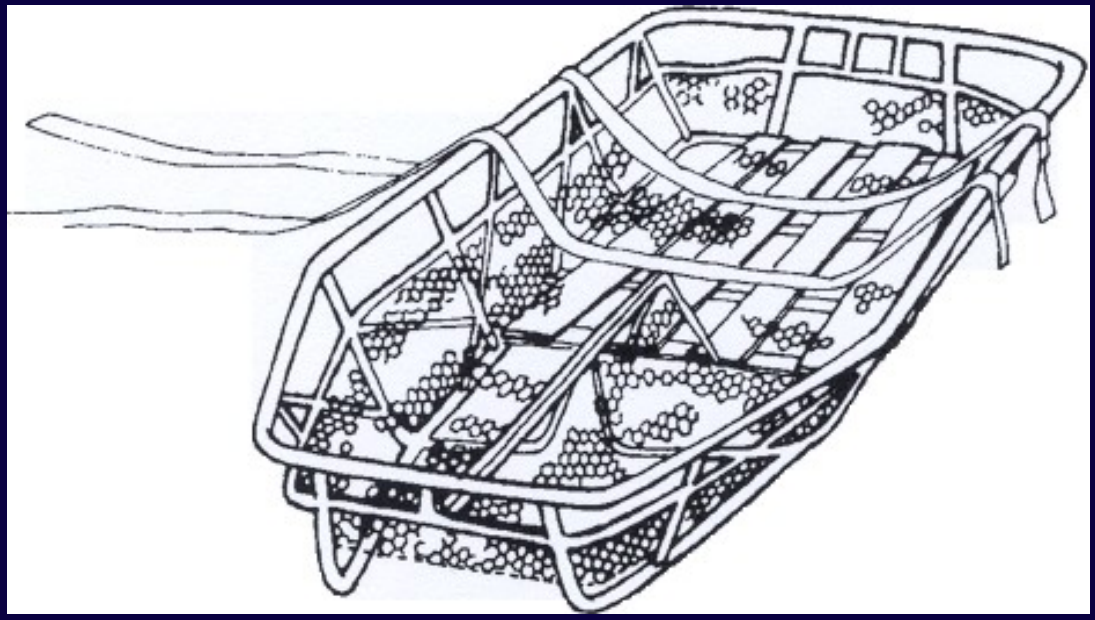
Poleless Semi-rigid Litter



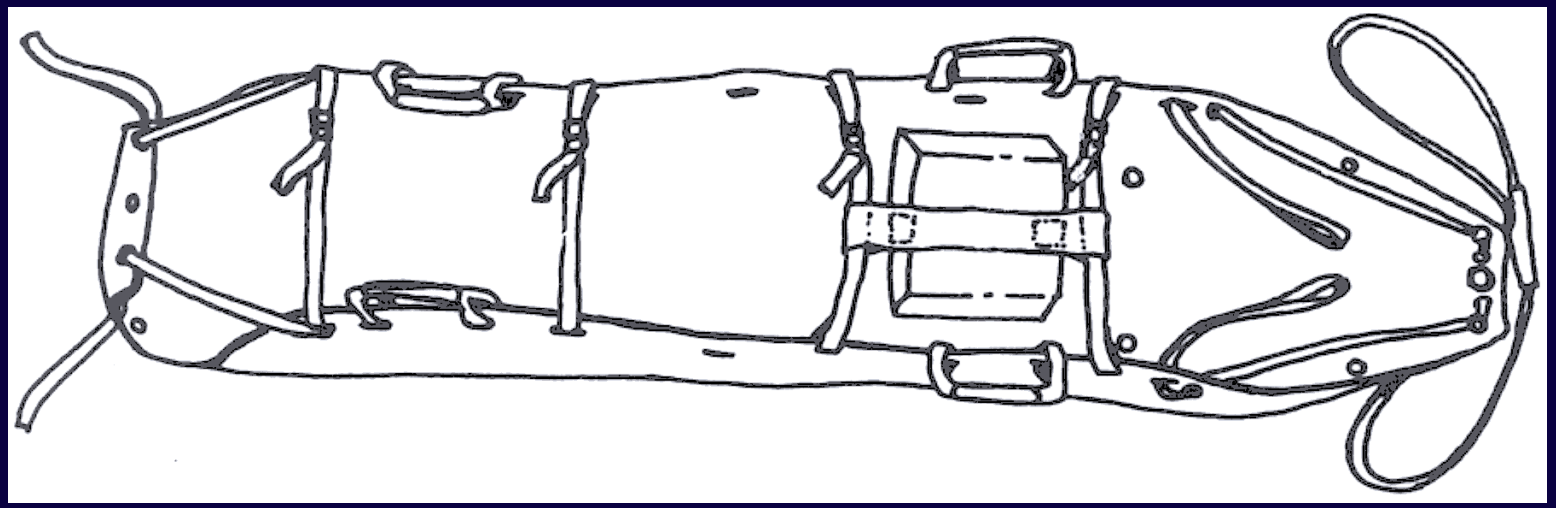
Poleless Non-rigid Litter



Stokes Litter



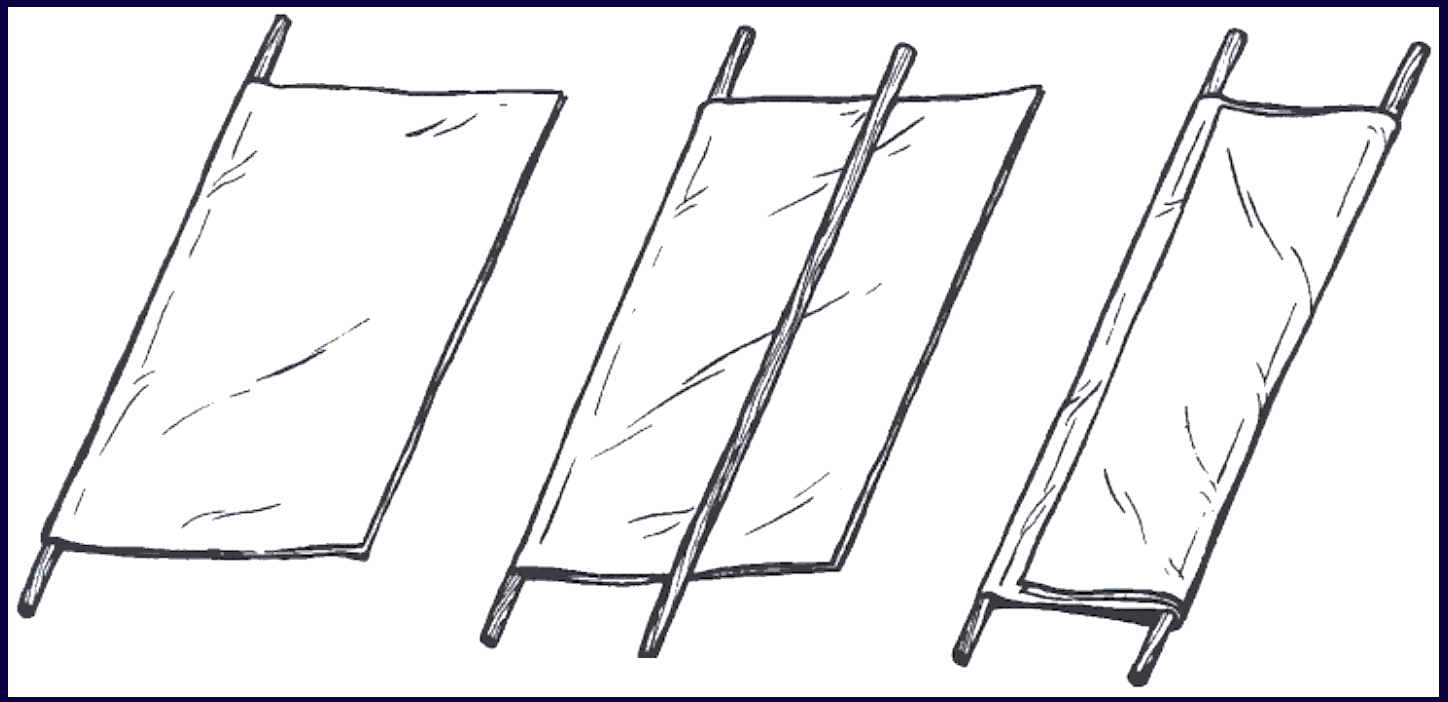
SKED Litter



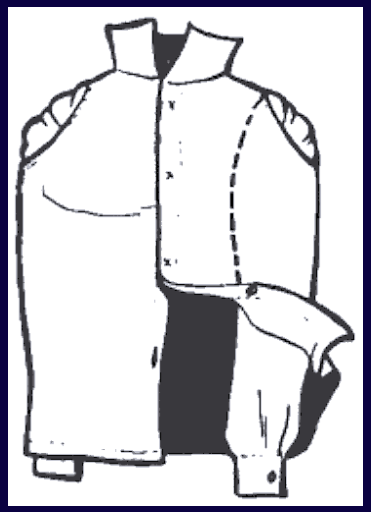
Improvised litters

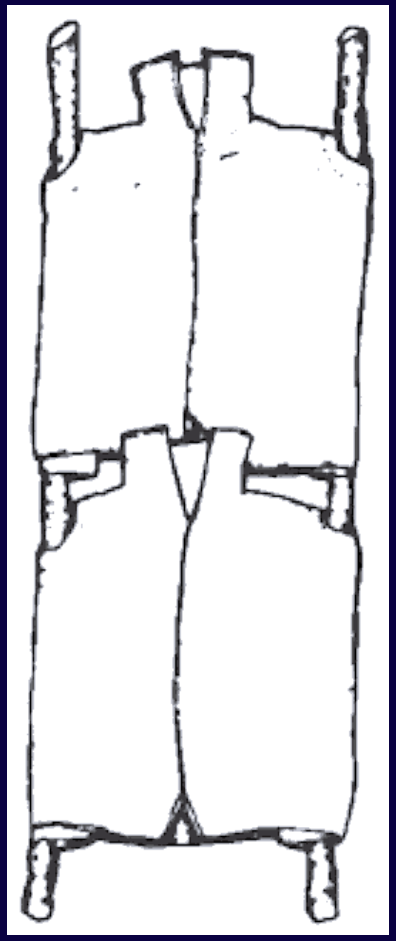
- There are times when a standard litter is not available
- Distance may be too great for manual carries
- Litters can be improvised from materials at hand
- Must be well constructed
- Improvised litters are emergency measures

Improvised Litter
(Using Blankets & Poles)

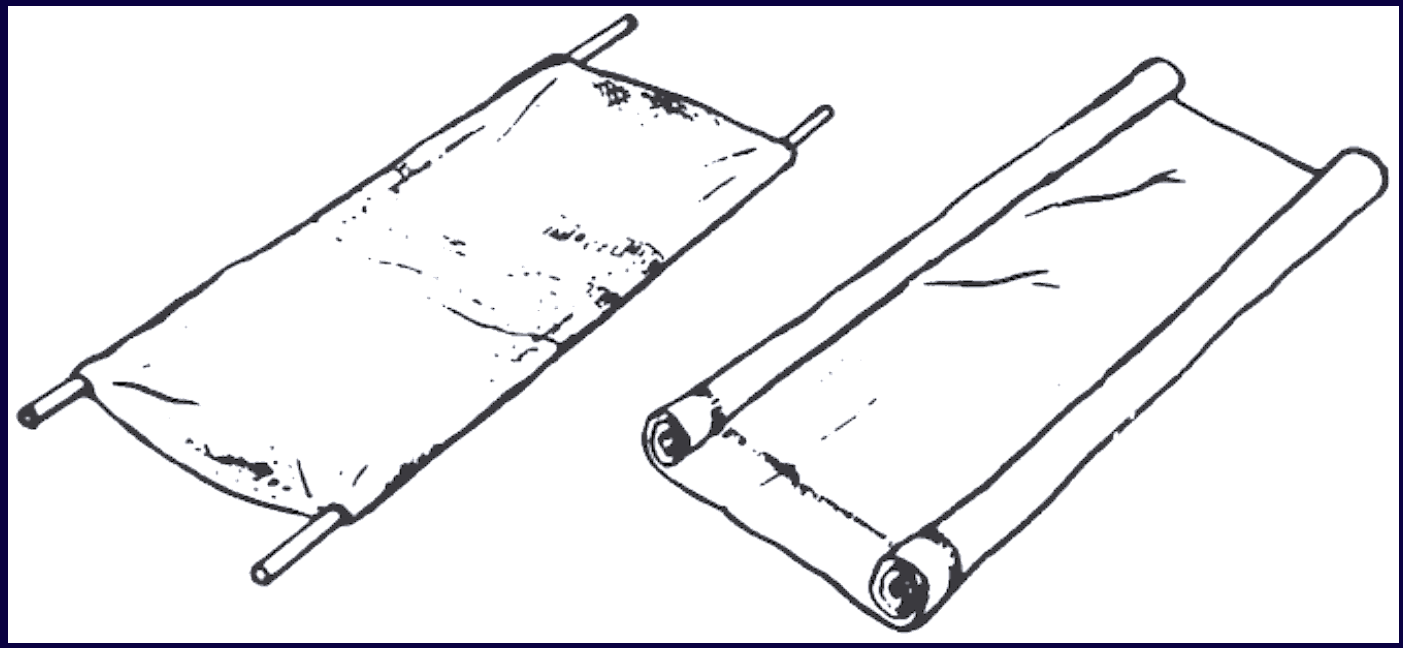


Improvised Litter
(Using Jackets & Poles)





Improvised Litter
(Using Bed Sacks & Poles)



Rolled Blanket Used As Litter

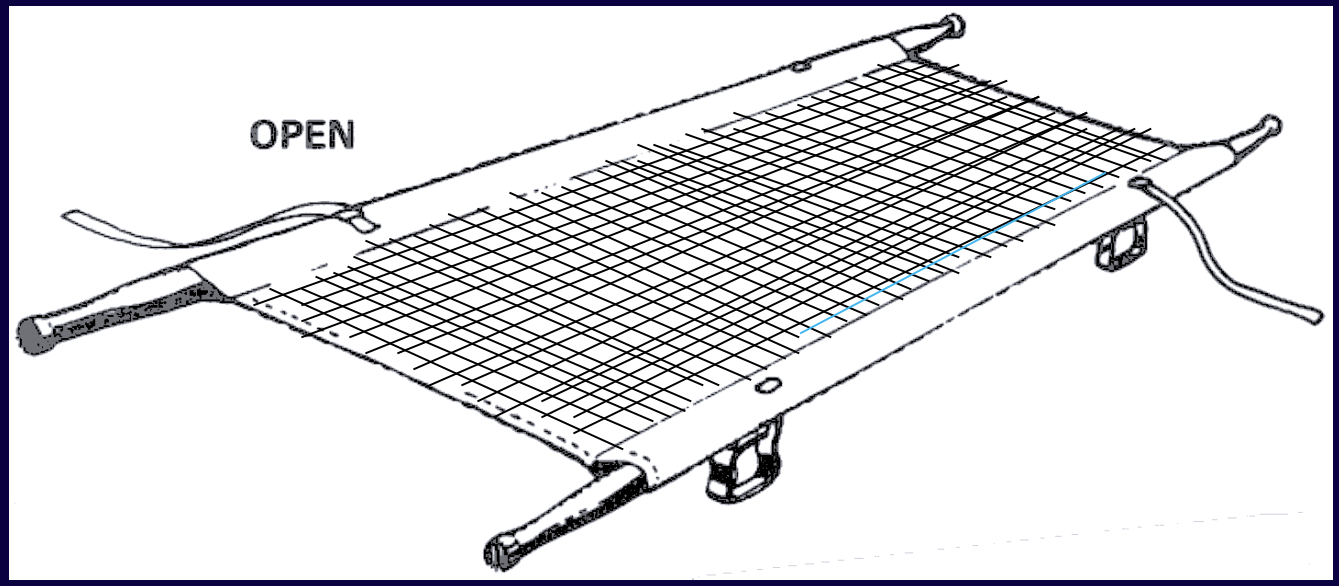
Chemical Litters

- Cover fabric is honeycomb weave of monofilament polypropylene
- Will not absorb agent and is not degraded by decontamination fluids
- Flame retardant and rip resistant
- Treated to withstand weather and sunlight

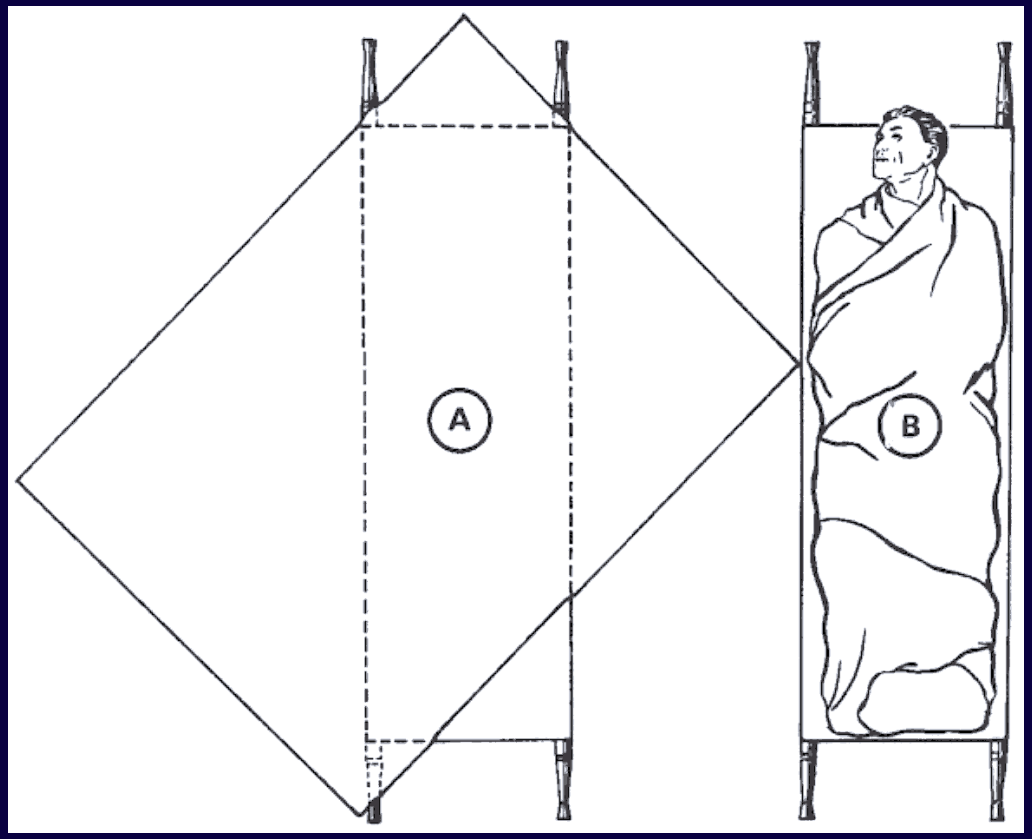
Chemical Litters

- Aluminum poles painted with chemical agent resistant coating
- Conforms to all NATO standards and weights about 15 pounds

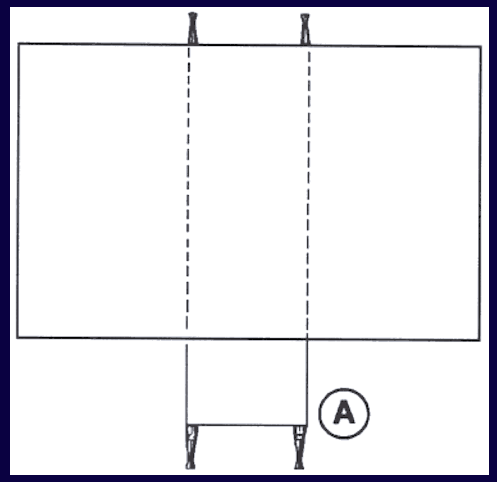
Chemical Litter

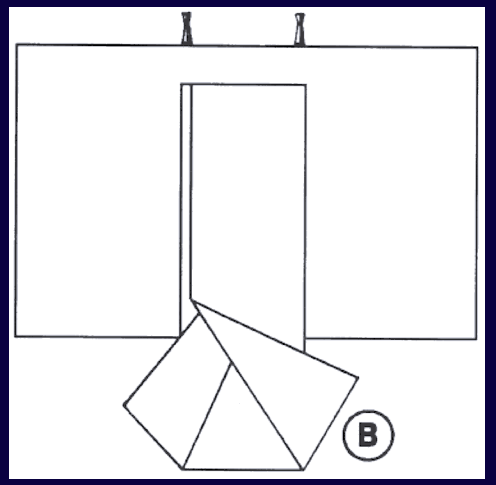


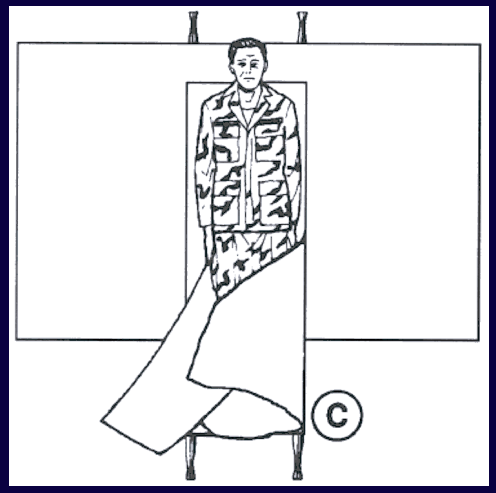
Dressing Litter With One Blanket

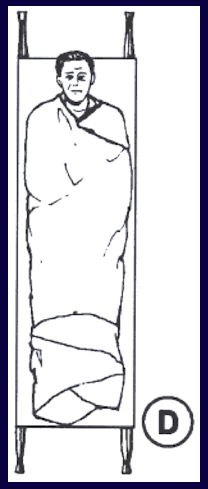


Dressing Litter With Two Blankets

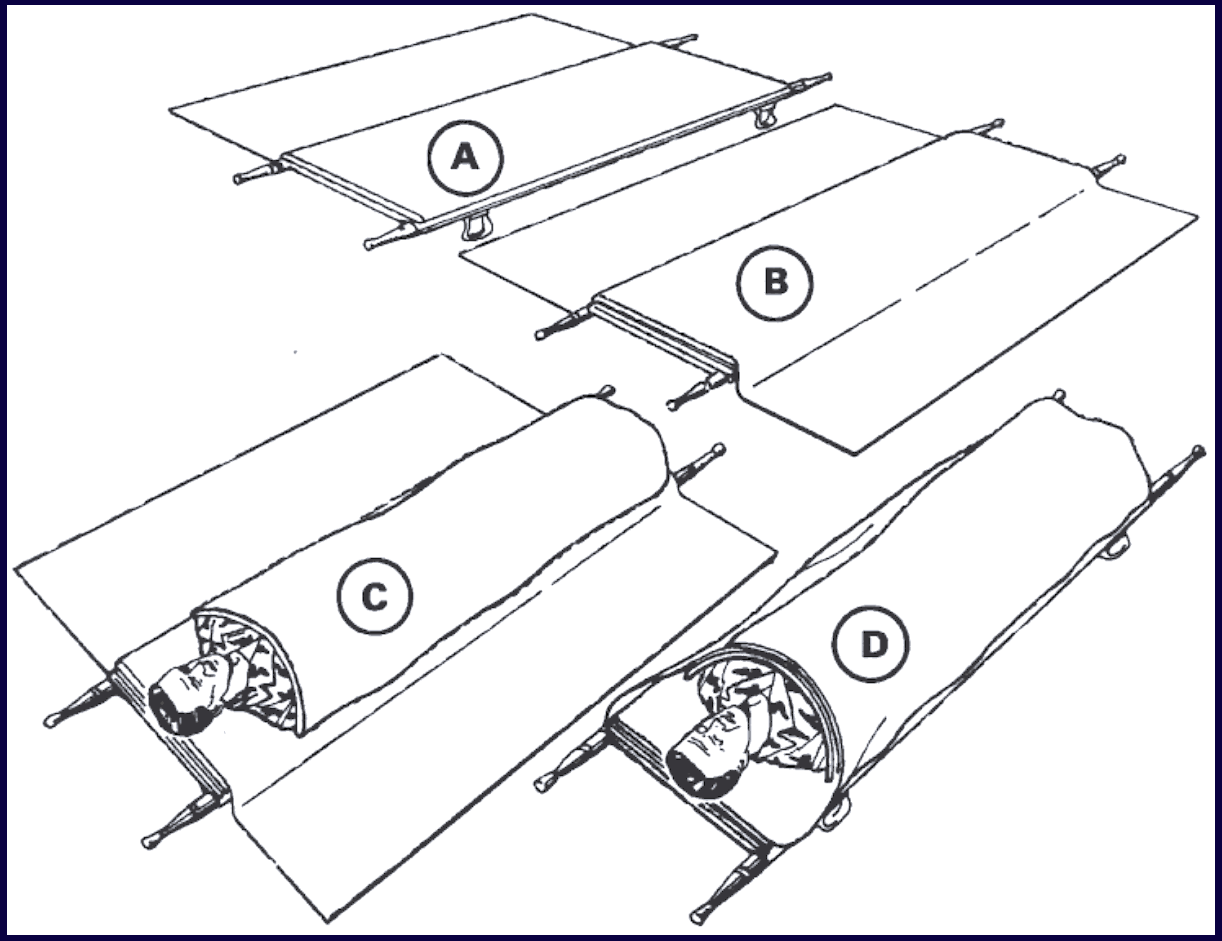






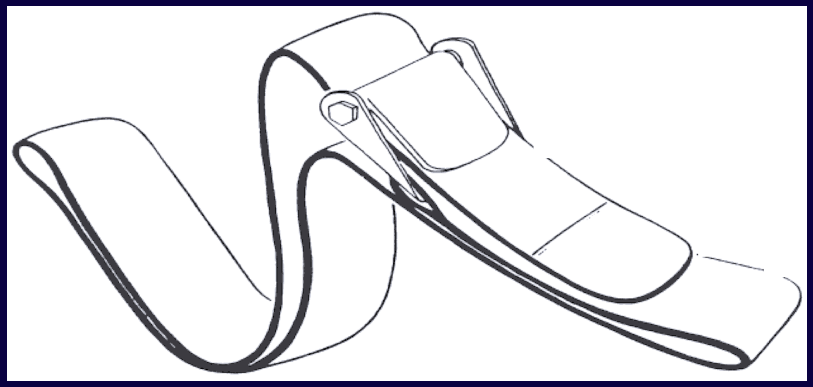


Dressing Litter With Three Blankets

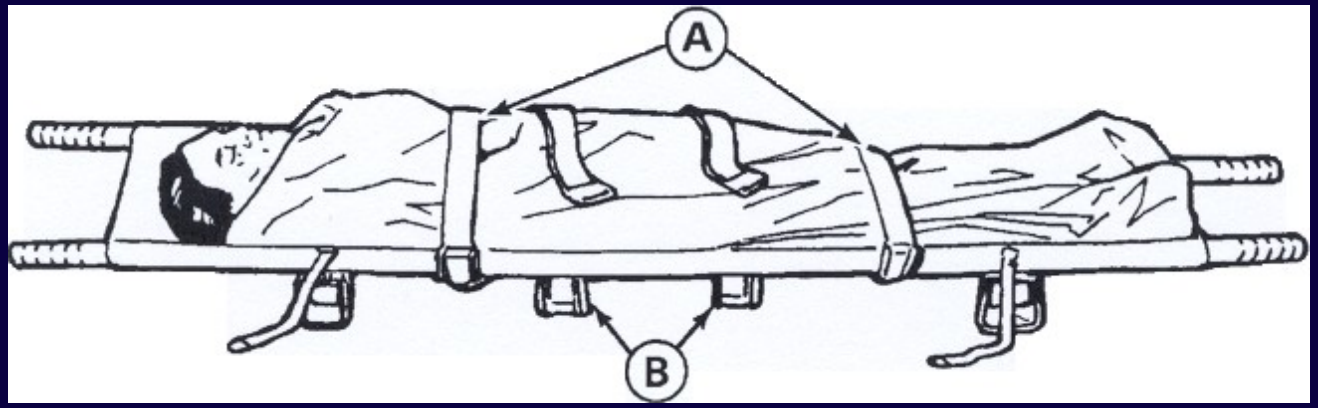


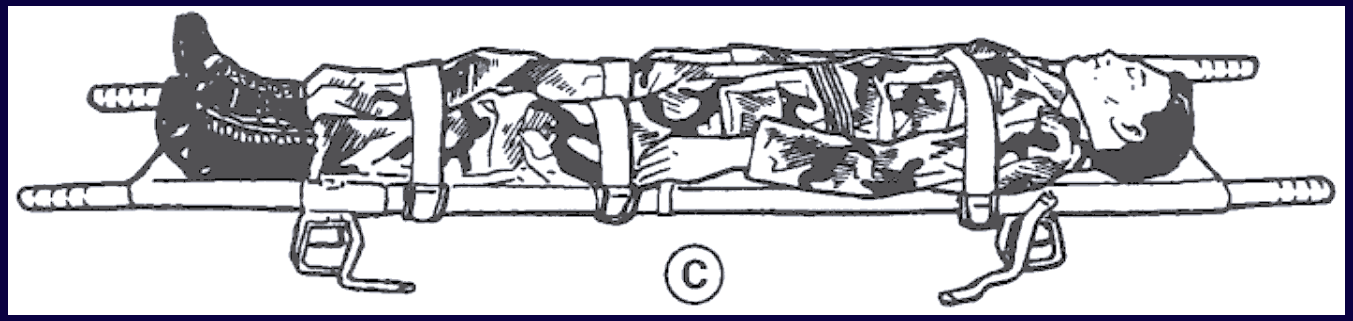
Patient Securing Strap

- Used after casualty is placed on dressed litter and covered
- Used to hold casualty in position
- Number of straps depends on type of terrain over which casualty is carried



Use of Patient Securing Straps





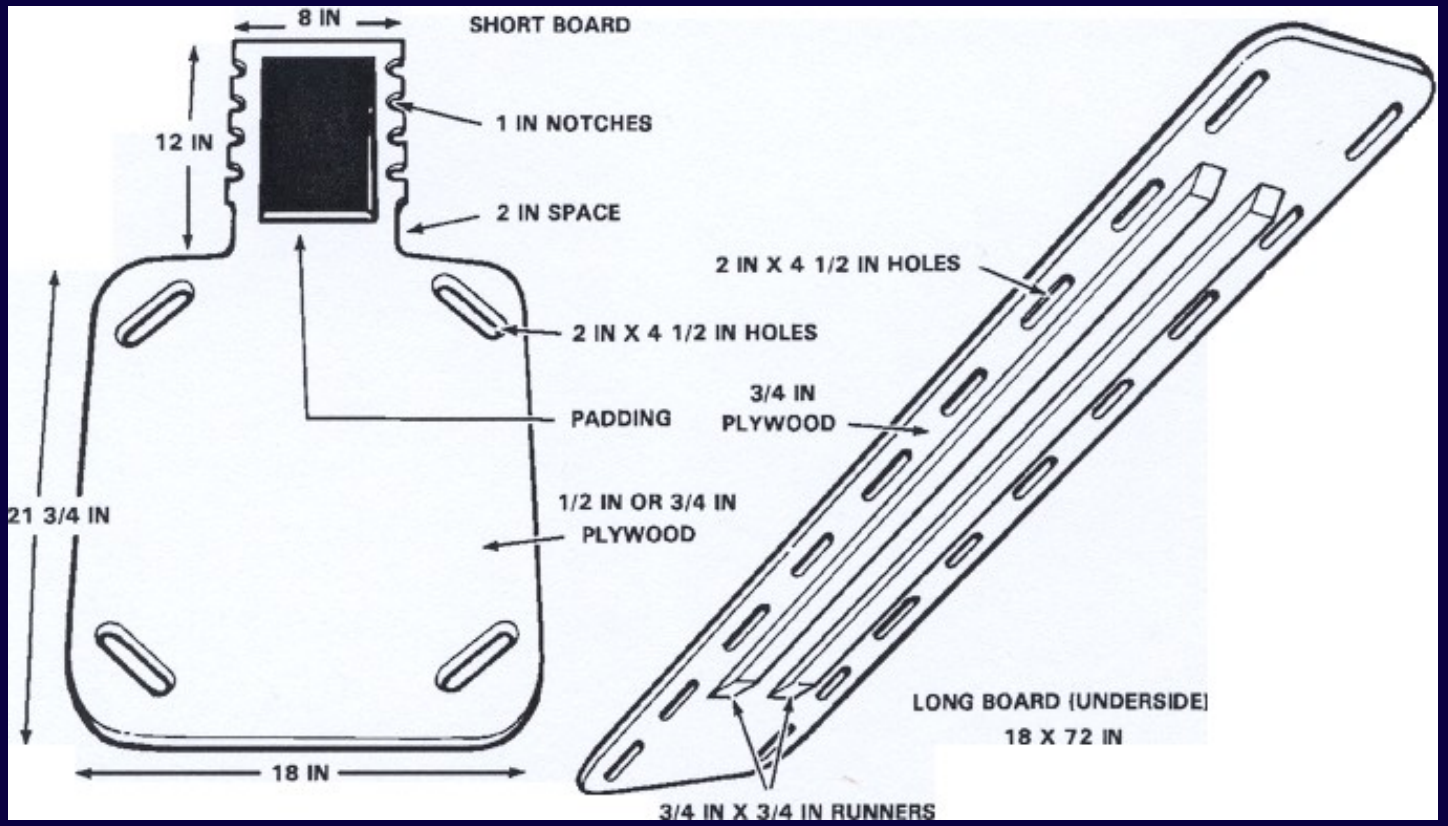
General Rules for Litter Bearers

- Litter bearers must make deliberate and gentle movements
- The command STEADY should be used to prevent undue haste
- The rear bearers should watch the movements of the front bearers and time their movements accordingly
- The litter must be kept as level as possible

General Rules for Litter Bearers

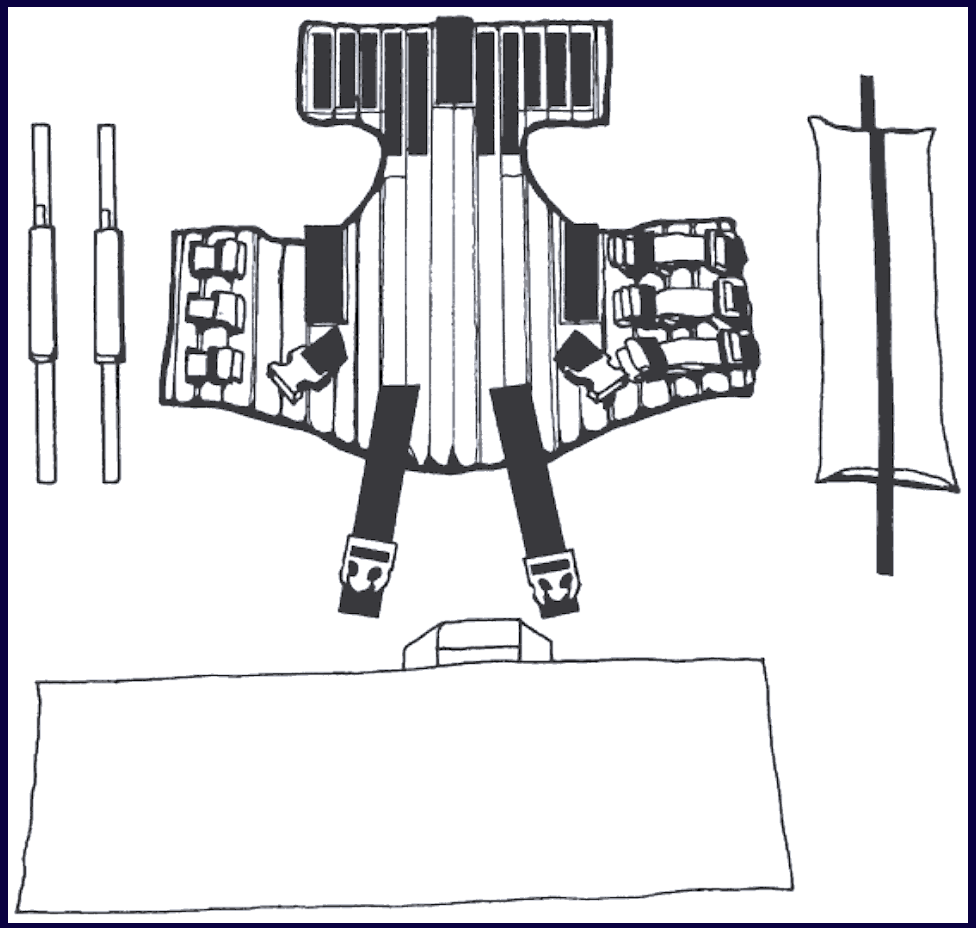
- The casualty is carried feet first, except when going uphill or upstairs; his head should then be forward
- If casualty has a fracture of a lower extremity, he should be carried uphill or upstairs feet first and downhill or downstairs head first
- When casualty is loaded on litter, his individual equipment is carried by two of the bearers or placed on litter

Pre Fabricated Spine Boards (Short & Long)

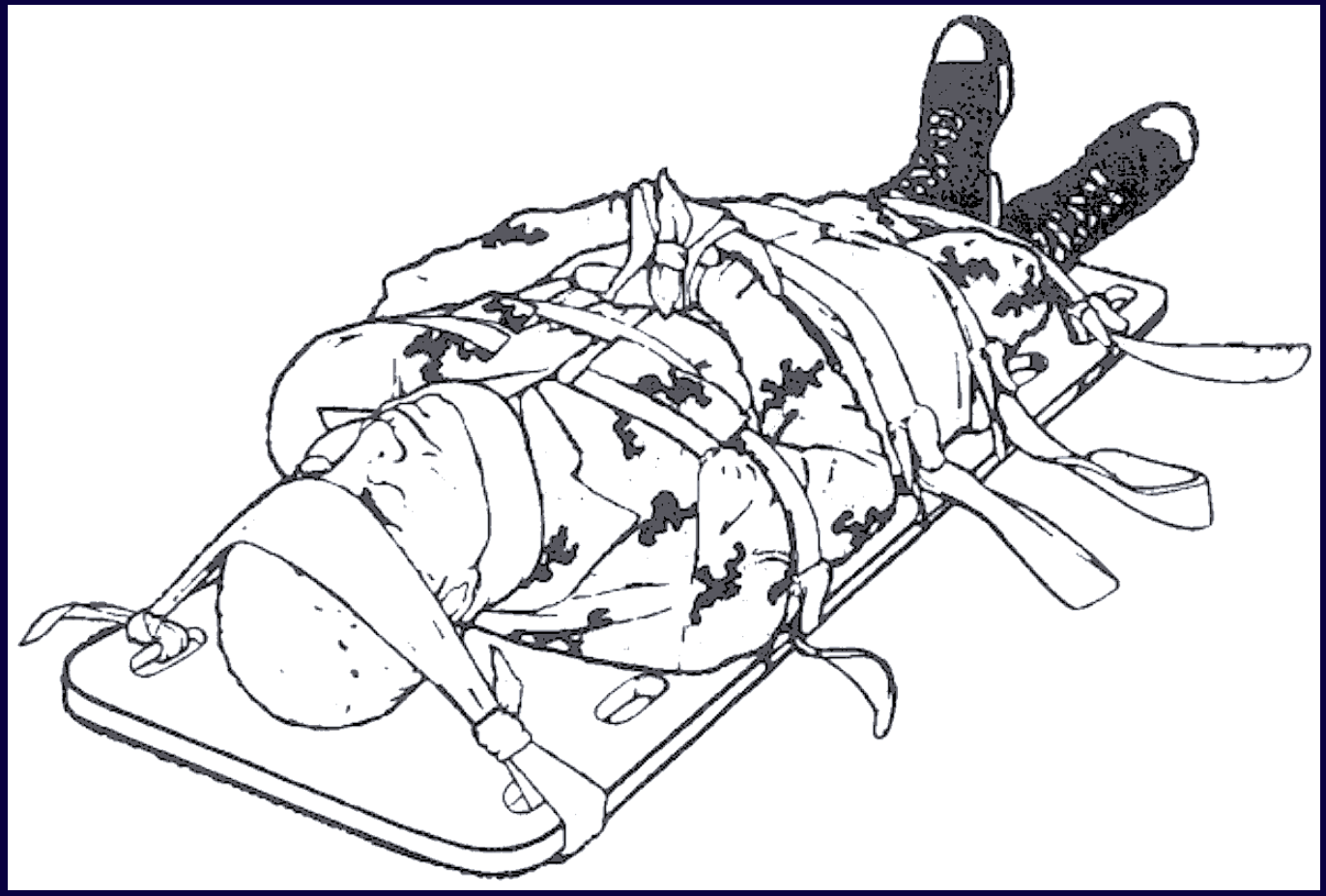


Application of Short Spine Board

Kendricks Extraction Device (KED)



Patient Secured on a Long Spine Board



Summary

- Evacuation is a critical, life-saving skill
- In this lesson, we discussed types of litters and techniques for litter evacuation